Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. III. *SATURDAY, May* 5, 1821. *No.* 52.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From Niles' Weekly Register,

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

There are no persons among us except the superabundant population of a few of our largest cities, that are more impressed by "the times" than the farmers of the middle and western districts of the United States, and all others chiefly interested in the growing grain. A degree of economy, nay, a state of want, is forced upon them of the most unpleasant or distressing character. Those who were happily out of debt when the present prostration of things took place, and have refused to enter into engagements to pay money, may live pretty comfortably—but it is to be apprehended from among the country newspapers teeming with sheriff's advertisements for the sale of property, that this is not the common lot of the cultivators of the soil.* The voice of complaint is heard from every quarter, but most severely from those parts of our country where the heart of the husbandman was *lately* gladdened by viewing his luxurient fields of wheat and other grain. A great blow has been struck at the interests of the planters also—and the time is apparently at hand when the culture of tobacco and cotton will not be much more productive than that of corn now is.—But it is the growers of the latter that feel the pressure most; and happily they have it much in their own power to relieve, if they cannot remove it.

At this time a barrel of flour made of wheat raised 100 miles from Baltimore, and to be brought to market by a land transportation may be said to be worth nothing more than the cost of its carriage and the expense of the turnpikes, &c. We have heard of a case in which the farmer would have saved money if, *after* he had raised the wheat and threshed and cleaned it, after he had carried it to the mill and caused it to be manufactured into flour, he had taken it home again and then *burnt* it, instead of fetching it to market—yet this is the article on which thousands of farmers depended for supplies of money to obtain such things as their wants and wishes required, and which could not be raised on their farms or produced in their own households. The necessity of the case imposes on these a consideration of a new commodity that may supply the place of their surplus grain, and furnish a medium through which these wants and wishes may be gratified.

Discoursing the other day on this subject with a substantial Pennsylvania farmer who is getting richer and richer, even in these "times" by his industry, good management and economy—he mentioned that *sheep* and *flax*, but especially the former, were the best agents to accomplish a purpose so desirable—they supplied him with every thing that he wanted, and left him some money to spare. His experience is amply confirmed by the facts stated in the article inserted below, which indeed, led to the present remarks. Wool will bear the costs of transportation from distant places, and the sheep themselves may be made the cariers of it but the great advantage of wool-growing is, that it naturally makes a market near home for the wool, for the sheep, and for all other surplusses of the farmer—his grain, his potatoes his cabbages. A general attention to the breeding of sheep might cause a decline in the price of wool after a while—but it would also cause an increased consumption of the commodity for a long time to come: and the business might be retired from without loss, whenever another pursuit should present itself as being more profitable. The merino mania had its day and injured many; but it is not likely that we shall have a return of it. We shall go on regularly.—Household manufactures, as well as those carried on in extensive establishments, will grow up with the abundance of the chief material used, and society be the better for it. Private wealth would be promoted and, of course, the stock of national means be augmented. It is true, that the public revenue, if to be raised as at present, would be diminished—but the sober sense of almost every man begins to tell him that *there must be such diminution*, and the only question now is, *whether it shall be caused by a desire to support the industry of our own people or that of foreigners*, so far as they will kindly enable us to pay them for their goods—so far as they will condescend to give us a yard of cloth for two barrels of flour—to exchange the product of the labor of one of their females for that of four or five of our men! The people also begin to see, and to think too, that one dollar which goes into the treasury of the United States as a duty on goods imported, which we have the spare labor to make at home, draws no less than three other dollars from the country for the benefit of foreigners. This is *shaving* with a vengeance; raising money at the most exorbitant rate—three for one; the one also paid by ourselves, and that only for our own benefit! What is it that foreigners take of us which they can raise or make at home, even if at double the price that we would gladly supply them at? Not one solitary article—they deal with us only of necessity, because they must have certain of our commodities, which they would pay us for in specie, if we refused to receive their goods in exchange for them—acting on their own principles. In this state of the case, why should we not look to ourselves?—Why are we prostrate in the mud calling upon Hercules, *or praying for the desolation of Europe by war*, instead of putting our shoulders to the wheel and trying what we can do *without a cuting of men's throats?* It is an abomination on us Christians, a foul disgrace on us as men, and a deep dishonor on us as republicans, to see the anxiety with which *foreign* events are regarded, and to observe the hopes manifested that nations in amity with us, should get to fighting one another! "Philip is sick"—"Philip may die"—Philip is dead!", are the reports that amuse us: but, whether "Philip" is sick or dead his spirit and power will remain to act against us—and so it should be, for they that will not help themselves do not deserve help from any body. When we shall resolve to do this or that, and rely upon the great abilities and ample resources which a kind Providence has granted to accomplish such resolutions—then shall we be happy at home & respected abroad. So far as nations will exchange with us on equitable principles, we will exchange with them, and no further. By a well balanced system of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, of our own market is sufficient for substantial prosperity: and if we should have any surplusses, they may serve to furnish us with extra articles of conveniencies or luxury. It is an absurdity, that, with such extensive grounds for the rearing of sheep, which cannot be appropriate to any other useful purpose, we should be dependent on any country under heaven for woolen goods much longer.—The manufacture of cotten is forcing its way—it is establishing by suffering; and when our farmers shall make it a general concern to raise sheep, that of wool must follow. These, with all the heavy works of iron will give the farmers a market that can be relied on——which we trust they will *demand* of their own government——which foreigners cannot take away.

Annexed is the extract from an Ohio newspaper, that led to these remarks.

"*Charles Hammond*, esq. in reply to a writer in the Washington Reporter, signed a "Reader" who made an unwarrantable attack upon the Steubenville woolen manufactory, after disproving many of his assertions, from actual experience, says:

"Your correspondent cavils at the price paid at the Steubenville factory for wool. Here too my experience assures me he is wrong. I am myself the most extensive wool grower in the county where I reside (Belmont, Ohio.) I find a market for my wool at the Steubenville factory, and receive payment in cloth, at the prices so much reprehended by your correspondent.† It is a very profitable business in comparson with any other that can now be persued upon a farm. I can clear more money on one hundred sheep, of such blood that their wool will average sixty cents per pound, that upon farming one hundred acres upland, in wheat, corn and oats, with the labor of cultivation furnished to me gratuously. I do not make this assertion theoretically, but from acutual experiment."

* The Richmond Enquirer has the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, Ky. to his friend in Richmond, dated Feb. 27.

"Hard times are just commencing in this state! The twelve months replevin bonds are expiring daily, and executions going out on them; and, on these things the money must come, if it can be had—but "there's the rub:" for I do not think there is money enough in the country to pay one fourth of the debts! The bank of Kentucky has, in a few days past determined to sue all her debtors, who have failed to pay the discounts and calls on them: and in this single county, she has commenced, within the last two days, two hundred and seventy-five suits, and the sum sued for amounts to 887,54 dollars. This is a fact which comes within my own knowledge."

☞Frankfort by the census just taken, contains 1679 inhabitants, and the whole county in which it is located only 11,034, 'all told,' white and black. Of these, not more than 2350 are white male persons over 21 years. The average then, of the debts sued for is, to *each* and *every* such individual, equal to about $400! What then i is the amount of all the debts owing? Such are the results of glorious banking—such the fruits that the tree of speculation bears! And *legislation* to pay debts is worse than either. It is the abomination of abominations! For one honest man that is relieved by such legislation, fifty honest men are victims.

☞ The newspapers in Baltimore give a list of the applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws—these lists show a general amount of about two hundred and twenty persons who are applying for relief.

† The editor of the Register intends to purchase some cloth that was manufactured at Steubenville. It is apparently of the very first quality, permanently dyed and highly finished. A better cloth at the same price, (9 doll. per yard) cannot be found in our stores of imported goods. If any think it extravagant in me to give so much for cloth, let them recollect that the money is to remain *at home*, and that I may chance to handle some of it again.

Honest Joey Davies.—Mr. Joseph Davies, the facetious host of Haverstock-hill, will be long remembered by the lovers of conviviality and the social jug. In size he was a complete Toby Filpot, in countenance a Boniface, and in humor little short of Falstaff. Like father Time, he was rarely ever seen without a glass in his hand, and could not abide to see a full or empty one. He preferred native humor and native liquor to all foreign importations, and often declared that it would break his heart, if he thought that French brandy should ever get the better of *British spirits* by land or by sea. He was fond of music but could not bear the sound of an empty cask. He used to call himself the modestest man in the parish, because his face was always in a perpetual blush. Being once asked why he did not coin his nose, he said, he kept it that his customers might light their pipes at it. He was a steady friend to the constitution, which he often toasted at the expense of his own—His maxim was, that a publican could never be ruined but by short measures and short answers, which he carefully avoided—The only tax he should approve, would be a heavy one on water drinkers. He drank with all, joked with all, and died, no doubt, in charity with all.

A cannon of——being very ill the bishop of his diocese had disposed of his prebend. On his recovery from his illness, he absented himself more than the usual period of visiting his diocesan. On being asked by some of his friends the reason of his conduct the clerical wag replied, with the utmost gravity, that he was afraid the bishop might be angry with him for not dying the year before.

A strange Meeting.—Lord Kaims used to relate a story of a man, who claimed his acquaintance on rather singular grounds. His lordship when one of the justicary, judges, returning from the north circuit to Perth, happened to sleep at Dunkeld. The next morning, walking, towards the ferry but apprehending he had missed his way, he asked a man whom he met to conduct him. The other answered with much cordiality, 'That I will my lord. Does not your lordship remember me? My name is John——. I have had the honor to be before your lordship for stealing sheep!" Oh John! I remember you well, and how is your wife? She had the honor to be before me too, for receiving them knowing them to be stolen.' 'At your lordship's service. We were very lucky, we got off for want of evidence; and I am still going on in the butcher trade. 'Then replied his lordship we may have the honor of meeting again.'

Demetrious of Macedon.—This monarch would at times retire from business to attend to pleasure. On such an occasion he usually feigned indisposition. His father Antigonas, coming to visit him, saw a beautiful young lady retire from his chamber. On entering Demetrious said, "Sir, the fever has now left me." Very like son', says Antigonas, "*perhaps I meet at the door.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We have just received our papers by the Packet ship James Monroe, Captain Rogers, from Liverpool.

The News from Italy is important. The Neapolitan parliament rejected the terms proposed by the allied sovereigns, with the utmost indignation. The Pope has issued a proclamation of neutrality; and expressing his wish that the troops passing through his kingdom may keep away from his capital. This sentiment the Statesman says, "appears to have been expressed with a view to check not the Austrians but the Neapolitans, who were much on the advance. One body of the latter composed of regular troops of 45,000 men, were close to the frontier; and another of 40,000 were occupying a different line. The numbers of the Austrian Army are stated in private accounts to be grossly exaggerated Their whole force is said not to exceed 100,000; while that of the Neapolitans, including militia, on whom great reliance is placed as being composed of Carbonari, are said to amount to nearly 160,000 men. The British squadron is still in the Bay of Naples, but was said to be about to leave it either for Cevita, Vachia, or the coast of Sicily. The king of Naples was expected to remain at Venice until the fate of Naples was decided. In the mean time he has the mortification to learn that the parliament of Naples lost no time in voting his declaration at Laybach to be invalid, as his royal person was under restraint, and his royal mind, it might be presumed under constraint, when he issued his directions. It is also stated by gentlemen late from Italy, that all the Italian States under the dominion of Austria are quite ripe for throwing off its yoke.

The Pope who is placed in a very awkward predicament between the two contending parties, has issued a proclamation, in which he expresses a hope, that neither party will occupy Rome. His holiness says, first that he cannot help the foreign troops passing through his dominions; 2d that he receives the Austrians as friends who march only out of pure regard to Italy; 3d. that he will maintain a strict neutrality; 4th, that the foreign regular troops shall not be resisted in the passage; but, 5th that any of the "evil disposed class (meaning thereby the Neapolitans, whether regular or irregular) who shall attempt the same friendly freedom of passing through the holy territory, "shall be opposed" with all his might.

Letters from France speak of a great disquietude and alarm among the people, and represent the situation of the Bourbons as becoming daily more critical. In a debate of the secret committee, it is said, that the army was declared to be disaffected. The same letter, however, speaks of a threat on the part of Spain, of a declaration of war against France in case the policy of the latter be not immediately changed with regard to Spain and Naples.

This is quite improbable in the present situation of Spain.

We hear very little from the queen. The public pulse is not very feverish upon the subject. The Times mention only one display of Bradenburgh House, at which a number of addresses were presented, and a number of ladies and gentlemen "had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand."

During the debate in the House of Lords on the 20th Feb. on the Queen's Annuity bill, both sides of the House concurred in the opinion that her majesty had been ill advised in refusing the money which parliament had voted her, till her name had been restored to the liturgy. On the 22d, the bill received its third and final reading in the House of Lords, and was passed.

Invasion of Naples.—By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent inteligence relative to the recent invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters.

"Naples, Feb. 11.—The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th, with the ultimatum of the allied sovereigns. On the outside of the city-gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the Congress at Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of 'War! War!" from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it.

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this reorganization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capitol of the kingdom of the two Sicilies and all the fortresses shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be acceded. And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Extract of a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of peers concerning the attack of the allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace might be maintained; but the object of Russia was not now to the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it had been established. Strange objection indeed to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of *the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father?* A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiar appropriate in him to condemn every thing that originated in force? How did it become *him* to deal in this hypocritical language and to talk of his love of constitutions and his hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murder, he would allow it to be the justified murder of his parent, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

Another extract from the same speech of Lord Holland.

"If there is a prince or a statesman, who, neglecting the spirit of the times and unimproved by past experience, attempts to resist the advance of civil improvement, and stem the progress of opinion, may he be the first to be overwhelmed by the current, and become an example to all future tyrants!"

Liverpool March 2—The petition presented last week to the house of commons, from the county of Somerset complaining of agricultural distress contains 100,000 signatures, occupying 4,000,000 acres of land.

According to a return made by order of the House of Commons, the amount of duties paid on windows, (for the enjoyment of light for the year ending 5th of January, 1821, was £2,366,139 12s. 11½

On the 21st, the Marquis of Lansdown in moving for the revival of a committee of their lordships to ascertain the best practical means for encouraging and extending the foreign trade of the country, made some observations on the distress of which the public complained. He attributed the present distress mainly to the expenditure during the war; and was of opinion, that, though no very prompt and efficacious remedy could at present be found for evils which had been generated and growing for several years; yet some relief might certainly be found in the gradual progress of retrenchment when applied to the body politic, as wise physicians gave way to the course of nature. After some remarks by lord Ellenborough, the committee was named, consisting in general, of the noble lords who were appointed last session.

The earl of Liverpool rose for the purpose of moving for an account of the home consumption of excisable articles. In the course of his speech he read an account of the different articles consumed, which he shewed were much greater than the average of the preceding year. From this statement he drew an argument that the agricultural distress was at least partially produced from excessive production. The improved state of agriculture in Ireland had also some influence, which would be obvious from this fact, that in a former year only 58,000 quarters of wheat had been imported from that country, whereas the importation during the last year amounted to 351,876 quarters. He concluded with moving for the papers to which he referred.

On the 22d, the marquis of Lansdowne, hoping that in consequence of what had passed both in that house and the other, some of those dangers which threatened the tranquility of Europe might still be averted, rose to give notice, that on Tuesday next he should move an address to his majesty, or some other proceeding on the subject.—Agreed to.

On the 23d, several petitions from the catholics in Ireland were presented, by lord Donoughmore. The progress of these petitions he wished should be *pari passu*, in both houses of parliament, and he gave notice that he should defer introducing the subject till the 8th of March.

On Monday, the 25th, the duke of Norfolk presented petitions relative to the timber trade. The marquis of Lansdown in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Liverpool, deferred his intended motion relative to the affairs of Naples, until Friday.

The Patriot.

"To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right,

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Appointment by the Governor.

Hugh M'Clelland to be a justice of the peace for district No. 5, composed of the townships of Bald-Eagle and Lamar.

Governor Heister says he would not have appointed the *man* who would not *Illuminate* his house on the American Victories, to the office of Auditor General, if he had not before hand, promised to keep him clear of *breakers* and *quicksands*, which he expects to encounter in his three years voyage, in his old shattered bark; we know the little fellows talents, and those who do not, may find a bright specimen in LEWIS'S CONFESSION. *C. Whig.*

Major generals Brown and Scott have arrived in this city; and Major General Gains is said to be near at hand. These gentlemen, it is said, compose a board of officers for the purpose of re-organising the army according to the act of last session. *Nat. Intel.*

Europe.—It is impossible any longer to doubt, that Europe is full of the combustible materials of revolution, and that (speaking after the manner of the *learned ones*) ignition must ensue from the first collision of the sovereign powers; and a general political explosion must be the result. If Naples has *steel* and *spring* enough in her composition, to resist the first stroke of the *flint* directed against her, there can be no doubt of the effect; the train leads through all Europe. France has already resumed the old Revolutionary tone; and England manifests in an unequivocal manner, her jealousy of the Northern Powers.

The Austrian Declaration is an undisguised denunciation of all "secret associations" of "perjured soldiers," and of all persons and things which have assisted or shall hereafter assist, in the emancipation of mankind from the chains which "the Holy Alliance" had flattered themselves they had for ever rivetted. Among the grievances and hardships imposed by the Neapolitans on their King, is that he cannot leave his kingdom without "the humiliation" of asking leave of the parliament. This is a hardship to which the king of Great Britain is subjected. This hated, not holy, Alliance would make a merit of their not contemplating a dismemberment of Naples because its people, without their permission, have chosen another and better form of Government. We have from the earliest ages read of Monarchies desolating, dismembering & laying waste nations, but this is the first occasion in which we see a combination of Monarchs advance against a Nation upon the avowed principle of compeling them to accept such form of goverment, as the Allies shall think proper to impose. Such was the intention although not so nakedly avowed, when the Duke of Brunswick marched into France, declaring that he would not leave one stone upon another of the city of Paris. But he was utterly defeated, and so we trust will be the armies of the Holy Alliance.

It is not unworthy of a remark, that this Declaration of Austria, concludes with a revival of the old, and we had hoped, exploded doctrine of "the Divine Rights of Kings." *D. Press.*

William Gracie Esq a passenger on board the Stephania which has probably sailed from New York for Antwerp, it is said, is bearer of important despatches from the Secretary of State to the Hon. Albert Gallatin, American Minister at Paris.

The supplement to an act for promoting *the comfort of the poor* provides for the exemption from execution for debt of one stove in every family: and a subsequent bill, entitled "an act to encourage domestic industry and promote the comfort of the poor," further provides that each family shall retain any number of *sheep*, not exceeding six, free from liability to execution for debts contracted after 1st September next and that widows shall be entitled to hold such property of their deceased husbands *free from execution*, as during the life of the decedents was under existing laws not liable to be seized for debt.

AN ACT

Relative to guardians of minor children.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the several and respective orphans' court within this commonwealth, may, whenever they deem it proper, require bond with good and sufficient security from all and every guardian or guardians of a minor child, or children whether such guardian has been or shall be appointed by the court chosen by the minor children with the approbation of the court, or created by the last will and testament of a deceased testator, which bond shall be considered, in trust for all persons interested, and shall be taken and filed in the orphans' court in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the condition and in the manner and form following, viz:—"The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden guardian of a minor child of late of township in the county of deceased, shall, at least once in every three years, and whenever required by the court, render a just and true account to the orphans' court of the county aforesaid (according to the directions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided) of the management of the property and estate of the said minor under his care, and shall also deliver up the said property agreeably to the decree or order of the said court or the directions of law, and shall, in all respects, faithfully perform the duties of a guardian, then the above obligation shall be void and of no effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue." And no executor, administrator, former guardian, or trustee shall pay or deliver to such guardian so chosen or appointed the estate of such orphan or minor until such guardian shall have accepted the appointment, and if required by the orphans' court have given security, as aforesaid, for the faithful performance of the trusts reposed in him.

Sect 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the surety or sureties in any guardian-bond or his or their legal representatives shall conceive himself or themselves in danger of being injured by reason of such surety, he or they may petition the court where such surety was taken for his or their relief and upon application to them for that purpose it shall and may be lawful for such court to order such guardian or guardians to give sufficient other counter securities as they may judge necessary or proper. And when such order shall have been complied with, the court may make an order for the discharge of the surety or sureties aforesaid, from all liabilities on his or their bond aforesaid: but in case such guardian shall not be able or shall refuse to give the further security so ordered for the space of thirty days, after due notice of such order, the said orphans' court are also empowered to order such estate or so much thereof as shall be left in the hands of such guardian to be delivered into the hands of the petitioner or petioners or such other persons as the court shall direct, and to make such other order or rule therein for the relief of the petitioners and for the better securing such orphans' estate as to them shall appear just and equitable.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each and every guardian heretofore appointed, or who shall hereafter be appointed, chosen, or created, as aforesaid, whether he shall be required by the orphans' court to give security or not, shall, at least once in 3 years, and whenever required by the court, render an account of the management of the property and estate of the minor under his care, and the several and respective orphans' courts within this commonwealth shall have full power and authority to remove any guardian or guardians, on good cause thereof being shewn; and moreover to order such guardian or guardians to deliver up, assign, transfer and pay over to his successor all and every the goods chattles, rights, credits, title deeds, evidences and securities whatsoever belonging to the minor in his or their hands, and to make such other order and decree touching the premises as the interest of the minor may require.

Sect. 4 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any guardian or guardians may, with leave of the orphans' court in the respective counties, make a settlement of his or their accounts so far as he or they may have administered the estate of his or their ward, and may, with leave of such court, be dismissed from the duties of his or their appointment: Provided, he or they shall surrender the residue of the estate under his or their care to such person or persons as the said court may appoint, and in every such case the said court is hereby authorised to take bond with security as aforesaid from the person or persons to whom any estate of a minor may be surrendered as aforesaid.

Remedy for sore eyes.—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects and so simple and cheap, that the poorest and most ignorant can obtain it. Take small sticks of sassafras, split in four pieces—put them in a vessel with cold and fresh spring water—they impart a glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid which cures them without smarting or heat—the poor suffer most from this disease.

American Farmer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Associate Judges.

At a Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, a case was stated for the opinion of the Court, being a question of the law, depending principally upon the construction of Henry Jamison's Will. It was argued by counsel, and the judges differed in opinion; the two associate judges being in favor of the plaintiff, and the President of the court in favor of the defendants. After judgment thus given by a majority of the court in favor of the plaintiff, the defendants took a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania where the case was recently argued by counsel, and the judges of the Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the opinion given by the Associate Judges of Bucks county.

Peter A. Browne, for the plaintiff.
Matthias Morris, for the defendants.

It appears from certain official documents which have been published by the executive of Georgia that General *D. B. Mitchel*, late American agent with the Creek tribe of Indians, was dismissed from office by the President for being concerned in the illicit introduction of African slaves into that state, and for affording facilities to their transportation into Alabama. The President has done himself honor, and acted in accordance with the sentiments of the American people generally, in thus decisively setting the mark of his reprobation upon a public officer implicated in countenancing and abetting the nefarious practice of introducing Africans as slaves into the country in defiance of its laws and of every other law human and divine. *F. Gaz.*

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rio de Janeiro, to his friend in Washington City, dated

"*Rio de Janeiro, Feb.* 19, 1821.

"H. M. F. Majesty has at last decided to send his eldest son to Portugal, with the title of Constable, and full power to grant an amnesty and re-establish the royal authority. This determination was made known on the 6th inst. to the ministers of England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, as representing here, with the exception of France, the high Allied Powers, and having been more or less engaged in producing it. I was soon afterwards informed, that the Prince would leave this as soon as possible after the confinement of the Princess, which was expected to take place on the 16th, and may now be looked for every day. On asking whether she would accompany her husband, I was answered, that if she insisted upon it, the king would not oppose her wishes, but that he would retain his children, as pledges to this country for the permanency of the throne among them. What effect however the revolution at Bahia, of which we have just heard, may have upon these determinations, is not known.—As the king has adopted the measure reluctantly, he may seize the first pretext for delaying its execution, and thus thwart all the advantages which Count Palmella expected from it. Such my friends is the lamentable state of things here. As early as the beginning of December it was known here that Bahia hung upon a thread, and nothing has been done since that tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the different parts of this country. The consequence is, that Bahia shook off these feeble bonds on the 8th instant, and is now under a provisional government, which proposes to recognize no other power but that of the constitution which is to be framed for Portugal.

The revolution was brought about by the Portuguese regiments, and only cost the lives of a few madmen, who endeavored to check it. The King's Governor, Count Palmas, was called to preside over the newly formed government, but declined, on the ground of the oath which he had taken to his Majesty. The other members of the government were, it is said, chiefly lawyers, and men known for their talents.

Since hearing of this Revolution a considerable anxiety begins to manifest itself here—but apathy has become so habitual a state, that the King will, it is supposed suffer himself to be surprised here, as he has been elsewhere.

We have three regiments of Portuguese in garrison at this port, who are known to entertain sentiments similar to those of their brethren at Bahia. The government is justly afraid of them, and has either not the means or courage to send them away. A middle course was taken which was to ask of them whether they wanted to return to Portugal; and as they almost unanimously expressed that wish, and no preparations are making to satisfy it, they are more uneasy and ripe for revolt than they were before. The native troops which are inferior to them in number and discipline, would not alone restrain them; and they do not look for opposition from the militia, which, like themselves are interested in a change. To render the kings situation still more alarming, he has a ministry composed of three persons who can agree upon nothing; is surrounded by sycophants, who are not even wise enough to be afraid, and show it; and what is worst of all, has himself an unconquerable repugnance for the institutions which his people ask of him. I fear that troubles await him."

Battallion Training.

The first Battallion of the 12th Reg't. P. M. will meet at the house of Andrew Weaver, in Walker township, on Saturday the 19th day of May inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, completely equipt for service. The time and place of holding appeals will be made known on the day of training.

HENRY BARNHART, *Major.*

May 1, 1821.

Battallion Training.

The 2nd Battallion of the 32nd Reg't. P. M. will meet at the house of Criswell Whitehill, on Friday the 18th day of May inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, completely equipt for service.

The 1st Battallion of said Regiment will meet for the same purpose, at the town of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, on Saturday the 19th inst.

The time and place of holding appeals will be made known on the day of training.

WM. MURRAY, *Colonel.*

May 1, 1821.

To Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by an act of the general assembly, for building a bridge over the West branch of the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Andersons's creek, where the turnpike crosses the same, will attend at the house of William Packer, in Clearfield county, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, and receive proposals for building the said Bridge. The said bridge is to be constructed with good and substantial materials, with stone abutments and piers (if necessary) of a sufficient width, well compacted together with lime and sand mortar above low water-mark; well floored with oak plank, and covered with pine shingles. The contractor will receive the Governor's draft on the State Treasury for one moiety of his contract as soon as the piers and abutments are erected, and the balance will be paid in like manner when the Commissioners certify to the Governor that the work is completed. A detailed plan of the bridge and work will be expected with the proposals.

JAMES HARRIOT,
THOMAS BURNSIDE,
FRANCIS RAWLE. } *Com'rs.*

April 2, 1821.

LOST,

Between Robinson's tavern in Fergus on township, Centre county, and the residence of Mr. Maffet at the foot of Tussey mountain, Huntingdon county, a

Pocket Book,

made out of fair leather, containing a quantity of money in Bank notes, with papers of considerable value to the owner. Any person finding the same and returning it with its contents to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded. The above was lost on Monday the 19th inst.

Wm. Robinson.

Bellefonte, March 21, 1821.

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

Stray Horse.

Strayed away from the subscriber, living in Bellefonte, on Friday the 30th ult. a BAY HORSE, near 16 hands high, and about 13 years old, large joints and feet, high in the withers, some saddle marks, one or two white feet, and a switch tail.—Whoever will return the above described Horse, or give information where he is, shall be liberally rewarded.

Robert D. Macbride

Bellefonte, April 4, 1821.

Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road Company.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, books will be opened for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road company, at the following places, on Wednesday the 28th of May next, that is to say:—At the house of Mrs. Jacobs, in the borough of Lewistown; at the house of George Sidman, near Brown's mills; at Wm. Thompson's in Kishacoquillas valley; at the store of James Potter, and the house of George Weaver, in Pennsvalley, and at the house of Evan Miles in the borough of Bellefonte; at which places one or more of the undersigned commissioners, will attend to receive subscriptions. The books will be kept open for six hours in each day, from the 28th of May until the evening of the second of June next.

TH. BURNSIDE,
JOS. MILES,
JNO. FUREY,
JAMES POTTER,
JOHN BRISBIN,
WM. THOMPSON,
JOS. KYLE,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JAMES BRISBIN,
WM. BROWN, JR.
WM. BRISBIN,
ABNER REED,
WM. W. POTTER,
WILLIAM IRVIN,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
ROBERT U. JACOBS.

April 18th 1821.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, that an Election will be held on Monday the fourth day of June next, at the house of Evan Miles in the borough of Bellefonte, to elect by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of the said company for one year; and until such other officers shall be chosen.

By order of the Board,
TH. BURNSIDE, *Pres't.*

Bellefonte, April 26th 1821.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Haines township, Centre county, an apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, named

James Collier,

about 18 years old, five feet two or three inches high, dark hair. The above reward will be given, but no charges, if brought home.

Daniel Stam.

Haines township, April 26th 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership

The Partnership of ARMOR & CALLAGHEN, Tailors, Bellefonte, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Charles Callaghen for himself, and Wm. Armor for himself, in the same shop where they now work.

WM. ARMOR,
CHARLES CALLAGHEN.

Bellefonte, April 25, 1821.

Twenty dollars Reward.

THE subscriber was met on the evening of the 16th instant on the road leading from Bellefonte to the end of Nittany mountain, about three miles from the former place, and robbed of forty five dollars in Bank notes of the following description:—3 ten dollar notes on the bank of the United States—2 five dollar notes on a bank in Wheeling, and one three, and two one dollar notes on the bank of Steubenville. The robbery was perpetrated by two men, armed with two pistols one large and one small one, and a dirk with an ivory handle. One of the men was of a sandy complexion sandy whiskers, extending under his chin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wore a straight bodied bottle green coat—dark coloured pantaloons with a broad fall down, and one or two bullet buttons on each side, his right eye was marked with a small white spot on the ball. The other was about five feet five inches high, of a pale complexion, black hair, and wore a coarse blue cloth coat with short skirts, and the buttons very far apart on the benches. This little man was remarkably ferocious in his behaviour.

As the good of society indispensably requires that those two marauders should be apprehended and brought to justice, the subscriber will give the above reward for their apprehension and conviction.

Charles M'Gavern.

Bellefonte, April 17, 1821.

Brigade Orders.

The ensuing Battalion trainings of the 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M. will be held in the following order, viz:

The 2nd bat. 62nd regt. commanded by Major Sharer will meet on Monday the 14th of May.

The 1st bat. of said regt commanded by Major Raymond, will meet on Tuesday the 15th of May.

The 1st bat. 29th regt. commanded by Major Dunlinger, will meet on Wednesday the 16th of May.

The 2nd bat. of said regt. commanded by Major Caldwell, will meet on Thursday the 17th of May.

The 2nd bat. 32nd regt. commanded by Major Hasson, will meet on Friday the 18th of May.

The 1st bat. of said regt. commanded by Major Ogden, will meet on Saturday the 19th of May.

JAMES T. SCOTT.
Inspector, 2nd B. 10 D. P. M.

April 10, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike Company, are requested to pay an instalment of two dollars on each share of stock, on or before the 2nd day of April next, and a further instalment of four dollars on each share on or before the first day of June next.

W. BRINDLE, *Treasurer.*

Bellefonte, February 27, 1821.

WM. ALEXANDER,

FROM Bellefonte, informs the public that he has taken that well known

Tavern Stand

at Mill Hall, Centre county. He hopes by an assiduous attention, to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

He keeps on hand a constant supply of every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against taking an assignment of his note to James Gallaher, for ninety dollars, dated in April 1819: he having paid the amount to Gallaher.

HOTHER HAGE.

April 9th. 1821.

POETRY.

ASK OF ME.

Ask ye for pleasure? 'tis a flower
That blooms but to fade,
A light that beams on little hour
To gild a darker shade.
Ask ye for shadows to caress,
That glitter far away,
But end in airy nothingness?
Says Folly, *ask of me.*

Ask ye for visionary joys
That sting to lure again
For days worn out in senseless noise
To preface years of pain?
Seek ye those charms of fancied birth,
That unenjoy'd decay,
Nor leave unwreck'd ideal mirth?
Says Vice, *enquire of me.*

Does your more ardent soul aspire
To real, lasting good?
Does reason prompt the strong desire
To taste the eternal food?
Ask ye for happiness to shine,
Across a boundless sea,
A cheering ray of light divine?
Says Wisdom, *ask of me.*

Ask ye for bliss? it is a flower
That blooms unfading, bright,
A sun, whose softly soothing pow'r
Illumines sorrow's night.
Seek ye those comforts pure and calm,
That shine so smilingly.
And breathe a heav'nly, stingless charm?
Says virtue, *ask of me.*

An Irish lad, one Jemmy Crane,
Who feared nor wind, nor cold, nor rain;
As jolly a lad as e'er eat pork,
A genuine Paddy, just from Cork,
Was travelling, as he held his course
On foot, because he had no horse;
When presently our jovial Paddy
On horseback met a reverend daddy.
Pat hails him, and devoid of fear,
Cries friend, I'm glad to see you here;
And without bustle or parade;
I wish with you to make a trade.
What trade propose? rejoined the man
I will oblige you if I can.
Then P. rejoins him, brim full of glee,
I wish to swap horses d'ye see,
With anger sparkling in his eyes—
You have no horse, the man replies.
But, answered Paddy, with a hop,
Suppose I had one, how'd you swap?

THE WILD MAN.

Among the natural curiosities of Poland must, be reckoned the wild men that have been found in the woods of the country. The frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations, who often bore off whole villagers of people into slavery, and probably forced the women to carry their children into the woods for safety and in case of further pursuit to leave them behind; and they are frequently found among bears and wild beasts, by whom they are nourished and taught to feed like them. Such beings have been frequently found in the woods of Poland and Germany and divested of almost all the properties of humanity, except the form. Those that have been taken went generaly upon all fours. though some times they stood upright. They had not the use of speech at first but were taught to speak when brought into towns and used kindly; retaining no memory of their former savage lives when they came to be humanized, and made conversable by cultivation.

The reverend Mr. H. a gentleman of singular humour, and brother to no less a singular law peer, retired to ease and independence as the rector of—, in the County of Kent. Being a justice of the peace, he was frequently teazed with some idle differences among the inhabitants of the place. Not being willing to be broken in upon frivolous complaints when application was made to him for redress of some imaginary injury, his custom was to dismiss them with saying. "He would send for them when he had leasure to attend to their business." The first rainy day that next happened, he took care to send for the parties and received them sitting in his porch of the door, which just provided shelter for himself and his clerk, whilst the complainants were obliged to stand exposed to the inclement sky all the while uncovered, to pay proper respect to the king's justice of the peace. By this means he entirely cured the country folks in the neighbourhood of litigious dispositions. His blunt manner of enforcing wholesome truths as a clergyman was as remarkable as his peculiarity in the commission of the peace. One Sunday he was preaching on moral duties from these words :——"Render therefore unto all their due.—In explaining his text, he observed that there were duties which a man owed to himself as well as others. "And," added he, "when they are not attended to, I never have a good opinion of that man. For this reason," he proceeded, turning himself to a particular part of the church, I have never had a good opinion of you John Trott since you sold me those sheep, six months ago, and have never called for the money.

W. ROBINSON,

Watch & Clockmaker and Silversmith,

Returns his sincere thanks to the people of Centre county, for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the above business in the borough of Bellefonte. He solicits a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he will keep up a regular establishment in the said borough, in the store adjoining Doctor Curtin's house, in the Diamond of the town. All watches and clocks repaired by him, will be warranted to keep good time for the space of one year from the delivery; and if on the non-performance of the work, he will return any charge made. From his long experience and knowledge in the above arts he hopes to merit a generous share of public patronage; as he flatters himself that his abilities will bear the strictest scrutiny.

SURVEYING instruments of all kinds made and repaired by him in the neatest plan.

Bellefonte, December, 17, 1820.

Dr. Montgomery,

INFORMS his friends, that he has commenced the practice of Physic, in Jersey shore, Lycoming county. His shop is directly opposite Mr. Babbs tavern; where he can be consulted at any time, by persons desirous of obtaining medical aid. Due attendance shall be given to all calls made upon him in the line of his profession.

April 2nd. 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership between William Curll, Parke and Carpenter, trading under the firm of *William Curll & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Curll, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CURLL.

White Hall April 1, 1821.

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the honor you were pleased to confer on me, at the last election for Sheriff, by placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff. This flattering testimony of your confidence encourages me to offer myself again a candidate for your suffrage at the ensuing election. I have given this early intimation of my intention as I do not intend to travel over the counties to solicit votes, as the usual practice is. I am persuaded the freemen of these counties have too much virtue and independence, and too high a sense of Republican dignity, to be moved one way or another by personal solicitations. I, therefore, mean to treat them as intelligent Republicans ought to be treated. Reserving nevertheless the right of repelling any false report that may be circulated to my disadvantage, in any such way as shall be deemed most proper, if any such thing should happen, which I hope will not. I shall make no pompous professions about the performance of the duties of the office, if elected. My interest as well as my duty, will require me to do every thing faithfully and correctly.

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, January 16, 1821.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Istitution for the Deaf and Dumb

The Directors have instructed the committe of admission to make known to the public, that the Legislature of the State has granted an act of incorporation to this institution, by which the instruction and support of fifty indigent pupils, residents of the State, are provided for at the expence of the Commonwealth; each pupil to be so privileged for three years: by the same act it is provided that whenever more applications are made for the benefits of the institution, than can be received at any one time, the directors shall apportion their number to the several counties of the State according to the representation, that each county, may equally partake of the public bounty. With a view to afford sufficient time for this information to be diseminated, the directors have determined to delay forming a new class until the *last Monday in May next*, and that applications for admission into such class must be received by the committee on or before the first of May, 1821, at which time the appointment will be made and information immediately communicated to the friends of such pupils as will be received into the class. Applications, post paid, are invited by the undersined they must state the name, age, sex, residence, capacity, and also some satisfactory evidence of the proposed pupil, together with the names of their parents or guardians.

The institution is located in a commodious building, and every attention is bestowed by the directors with the aid of twelve highly respectable ladies, to promote the comfort of the pupils under their care. Two regular Physicians afford their services to the family, and a matron has charge of the domestic arrangements of the house. Parents, guardians or friends of ability to pay for the education and support of their children in this institution, are informed that the charge for instruction, boarding, lodging and washing, is one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, one half payable in advance.

Jacob Gratz, No. 2 S. Seventh street
Dr. Wm. Price, No. 225 Mark. st.
Dr. Franklin Bache, No. 162 Sp. st.
Samuel Wood, No. 73 S. Fifth st
Samuel Canby, jr. No. 56 S. Wharves

Philadelphia, March 2, 1821.

FOR SALE,

24,000

Acres of land in Jefferson county, situate on Toby's creek and its waters. The State road lately laid out from Olean, in New York, to Kittaning, passes through this land.

Six thousand acres

on the waters of Sandylick, about three miles north of the new Turnpike to Erie. It will be sold to settlers in tracts of one hundred and fifty acres each, at one dollar per acre, in reasonable payments. Good titles with general warrantee will be made, by

Henry Shippen.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1820.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,
Executors.

April 11, 1820.

Bellefonte Hotel.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the [illegible] in the borough of Bellefonte, known by the name of the BELLEFONTE HOTEL, for the entertainment of all those who may favor him with their custom; and for the information of the public, begs leave to state, that his house is large and commodious, his table as good as the situation of the place will admit of, his liquors of the first quality, his stabling good and well supplied with provender, and all things in good order for the comfortable entertainment of both man and horse, at moderate prices. He hopes by his care and attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

John Rankin.

N. B. Carters can be accomodated with hay and all kinds of grain, at the lowest rates possible. J. R.

REMOVAL.

HAMMOND & PAGE

Make known to the public that they have removed their Store to that well known stand formerly occupied by Mr. Roland Curtin as a store. They have just received, in addition to their former stock, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will dispose of on very moderate terms, for CASH, or exchange for suitable country produce.

Bellefonte, April 2, 1821.

WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP, FOR CASH,

Onandago Salt,

By the barrel or bushel. Apply to

WM. L. PACKER.

Clearfield county, Feb. 14, 1821.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.